WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896.

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TORNADO'S FURY

At St. Louis was Not Exaggerated by First Reports.

THE LIST OF DEAD IS REDUCED

But of the Thousands Injured, Many Will Die.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

May Cover the Property Loss in the City Limits.

MILES OF WRECK UNEXPLORED

And When They Are May Reveal Horrors Yet Untold,

FEARFUL EXTENT OF THE STORM

Which Wrought Death and Destruction in Its Pathway-The Property Loss Al most Total Because of the Lack of Cyclone Insurance-Probably Four Hundred Lives Lost in St. Louis and East St. Louis, to Say Nothing of More Hundreds who Perished in the Track of the Destroyer in Surrounding Towns-The Work of Rescue-Thrilling Seenes and

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—It will be several days before definite information can be obtained as to the loss of life and injury to the unfortunate people who happened to be in the path of the cyclone which swept over portions of Missouri and Illinois Wednesday after-In addition to the killed and injured in St. Louis and East St. Louis, the cyclone mowed down many propie when it advanced. Dispatches received to-day by the Associated Press give accounts of serious loss of life, and mainings in quite a number of places. Appended is a table showing a careful estimate of killed and injured, based on the dispatches:

Killed Injured.

ss temporarily interrupted the for storm victims to-night 315 of the river and although the complete death list will never be known, it is believed that it will apanowin, it is believed that it was a considered that two cities. The tumber of the infured is even binder and many of the mained cannot survive. The property loss will reach well into the millions, but the insurance copic firemer, and pince alike refuse to bazard even a guess at accurate the country presenting programmer.

copic firemen and police affler refused to hazard even a guess at accurate figures. The uncertainty regarding long of life and property is due mainly long of life and property is due mainly to the wide extent of the havoc wrought by the storm. The miles of wreeked buildings as yet unexplored and the numerous collapsed factories towards the investigation of which little progress has been unade, may hide almost any number of bodies, as the police have been unable to secure anything like an accural list of the missing. In the factory districts many of the employes on duty at the time the storm broke out were without relatives in the city and their onsapparance wow i scarcely be noted, even though they be burled in the crist. It is believed by the police, too, that owing to the suddenness with which the crush came, many tramps and homeless ones sought shelter among the buildings which were levelled and that nothing will be known of their death until, perhaps, weeks hence, their bodies are found. The list of known dead in St. Louis is 189 and East St. Louis 146.

The city is in darkness to-night, re-

streets are crowded with sight-seers, and through the slim gas light morgues in the east end of the city and the morgue at Twelfth street, constant streams of people are urged forward by assess of police.

The Worst of It.

Hundreds of homes are in ruins, dozns of manufacturing plants and dozens of business houses are wrecks,

Many steamboats are gone to the bot Many steamboats are gone to the bottom of the fiver and others are dismantled. Ruifroads of all kinds have suffered great loss and wire and pole using companies have weeks of toil and large extenditures of money to face before they will be in satisfactory shape again. The most furious work of the storm was along Ruiger street. Lafayette street and Choteau avenue, and continuous thoroughfares east of Jefferson avenue.

street and Choteau ayeaue, and continuous thoroughfares east of Jefferson ayeaue.

The houses are in the streets with the roofs underneathy buried by brick and mortar. Under the brick and mortar tree household goods of every description and on top of all are uprooted trees and tangled masses of wires.

There is not a tree nor a brick standing in Lafayette Park. The wreek of the city hospital is so surrounded by wreckage that it is barely possible to reach it. By far the most remarkable freak of the storm was in this manywhired house. About 200 patients were exattered through the wards when the tornado struck, but although the entire upper story was cut off clean and one wing razed to the ground, but one in mate was killed. The victim was locafed in one of the upper stories and was killed by flying brick in the demolished wing when it foil. The roof came straight down upon the foundations and thereafter, after resting upon a sound bed castlegs, enabled the patients to be rescued without serious injury. The entire building was rendered useless and the tootering walls will be torn down and a new structure built.

Many of the handsome residences in Fourteenth street and shout Lafayette Park are ruined, but the most damage

Fourteenth street and about Lafayette Park are ruined, but the most damage Park are ruined, but the most damage will had fallen spi and the tenants and Ninth, South, along Choteau aveque, in the tenement district. Houses are to be seen in all stages of demolition, from loss of roof to complete to struction. In some of them the front wass had fallen out and the tenants performed their household duties, cared for their injury, or mourned their

friend or neighbor within its wind-lit-tered walls.

The path of the storm is about a half mile wile and over four miles long, sweeping through the thickly populated southwest portion of Eastland street and across the river into East St Louis, Colonel Wetmore, manager of the Liggott & Myers Tobacco plant, which was wrecked, estimates the entire property damage at \$25,000,000, which will be, he says, almost a total loss, owing to the lack of cyclone insurance. Other estimates range from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000, but the majority of them are close to that made by Colonel Wet-more.

THE AWFUL DETAILS

Of Wednesday's Disaster at St. Louis-De-scription of the Wreck and Ruin and Scenes of Death.

ST LOUIS May 28 -The awful result of last night's tornado is marked to-day by a devastated district in the southwestern portion of the city a half mile wide and four miles long, with wrecked buildings tottering walls, debris-choked streets and resulng parties to tell the streys and results parties to tell the story of havoc and death. St. Louis is dazed by the amount of the calamity and it will be days before the total loss of life and the amount of property de-stroyed will be known.

The estimates of the number killed vary from 200 to 500 with the belief gen-eral that the latter figures are the nearer correct.

The storm left its path littered with

hospital, carrying 200 pattents and nurses down in the wreck, and killing but one person.

The steamers Pittsburgh, of the Diamond Jo line. City of Vicksburg and City of Providence, of the Columbian Excursion Company; the City of Monroe, of the Anchor line and all sorts of small craft were pitched and tossed about until a final blast rent them from their moorings. They were swept across the river and struck the Illinois bank, a few blocks off each other. The loss of life on these heats is thought to be slight, as everybody was caultoned not to jump and they would be safely brought to land. The City of Providence was blown upon the lift-nids bank. Hor ruider is gone, and cabin and smoke stacks were blown away after she parted from fier wharf. The St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company's steamer St. Paul had started for Keokuk when the tornado struck the city. She has not been heard of. She had a full cabin. The Belle of Calhoun, the Medil and the Libble Congre, which the Madil and the Libble Conger, which were muored near Choteau avenue, were almost totally broken up. Their cabins and smoke stacks were blown nway. The Elon G. Smith, the harbor boat, was blown down the river and was wrecked near Arsenal Island. It is thought no lives were lost on this boat. The steamer Harvester, of the Missispii Valley Transportation Company, was also torn from its dock and carried down the river. The loss to property can only be estimated.

A river man said that \$1,500,000 would not repair and replace the boats alone that figured in yesterday's disastrous storm.

The work of rescue which began im-mediately after the storm and continmediately after the storm and continued throughout the night, was kept up all of to-day and will not be completed for a week or more. Voluntary rescue parties, squads of police and companies of the fire department are scattered about the devastated districts, searching the ruins for bodies. Every few minutes the sudden shifting of the crowds and the signaling for a conveyance told of a gruesome find and the occasional identification of the mangled remains by waiting friends added herror to the scenes. In the eastern portion ror to the scenes. In the eastern porton of the wrecked locality, it is believed that a number of bodies will be found. The great piles of brick and broken timbers yield slowly to the attack of the scarchers, and it is probable that all the victims of the storm will never be known. The work of handling the unitend bodies was quickly reduced to a system by Coroner Walte. The dead were placed ir rows beyond a screen. Parties and the crowds of people who were searching for lost friends or morbilly curlous, through the morgue, were guided past the dead room at a rapid pace. By this means the bodies were identified rapidly and as fast as identified were removed to make place for them constantly arriving with corpses. The scenes among the bodies were pitul, a corps of hospital, nurses being constantly employed in caring for fainting women and terrified, shrieking children.

constantly employed in earing for fainting women and terrified, shrieking children.

The cyclone left St. Louis at the mercy of the flames, Within a few minutes after the cyclone had spent its forty, fires broke out all over the city. Alarms were sounded, but it most cases they were sounded, but it most cases they were sounded in vain, as the fire engine houses could not be communicated with. And even when the alarm was given, the fire apparatus had to pick its way through the bilmaling rain, among meshes of tangled live wires to the scene of the blaze. In many in around about way only to find the water plugs useless when the fire was reached. The rain helped materially to quench the fires, and at midnight all the fires which broke out early in the evening were reported out or under control. Firemen patrolled the city with lanterns all night.

Laid out on improvised slabs composed of comb boxes at the mergue this morning, were more than twenty-nive begrined and mud-stained bodies. Carriber Walte remained in charge during the night and he had a corps of extra assistants who were sorely taxed to find accommodations for the bodies. One of the sad scenes was when the ghastly piles looking for loved ones.

Sonth 8t. Louis.

The path of the storm through south

South 8t Louis.

The path of the storm through south 8t. Louis is a scene of death and ruin. The greatest damage was done between Bussell avenue, on the south, and Choteau avenue and Pappin street on the north. Within that territory from the western city limits to the river the wreek is beyond estimate and the loss of life cannot be estimated. The most wholesale alsoughter was at Severth and Butger streets, where thirteen persons

were crushed to death in the Mocken-

were crushed to death in the Mockenheimer saleon and boarding house. Many others were known to be buried in adjacent houses in Rutger street. The ruin was so complete that police volunteers did not know where to begin the work of clearing away the debris.

Of the destruction of property there can be no satisfactory estimate given. The loss in extent and in character is beyond conception. In the flashes last night the city hospital looked like a runin. The new surgical ward wan partially demolished. Portions of the other buildings were unworded. Walls were cracked. Even in the darkness the physicians began making the removal of patients to temporary quarters, fearful that the strained structures would be down in a general collapse. There were fifty sick people in the hospital when the storm came, Some gathered strength in their fright and ran shricking from the place, finding shelter on the outside. Thirteen were injured in one ward. Convention Hall Damaged

Convention hall and the four courts were in the path of the cloud as it pass-

were in the pair of the cloud as it pass-ed from the city hospital toward the river. Convention hall lost a part of the roof at the eastern end, was punc-tured in several places by flying missiles and sustained some derangement of the interior. Ten days work and the ex-penditure of \$5,000 will make the hall good again.

penditure of \$5,000 will make the hall good again.

J. A. Gorman, the contractor who has the contract for the decorating of the convention hall, said:

"From my acquaintance with Architect Issae Taylor, who is in charge of the building, and the contractor who did the building work. I am positive that the auditorium will be repaired and ready for the convention on the left. As far as the work of decorating is concerned, I will have it ready on time, and I wil ship a carload of decorations from Chicago to-morrow night to replace those damaged by the storm." the district between Sixth street

Fire added much to the loss account

their work fire added to the desire-tion. Hetzel's mill was the first to be-come ignited and it was totally destroy-ed at a loss of \$150,000. Harris' barrel factory, nearly fifty loaded cars in the Terminal yards, Beard's feed store, Lee's blacksmith shop, and other smaller places were burned. The de-struction of the water works early in struction of the water works early in the storm cut off the water supply, and Chief Purdy and his men fought the fire with a bucket brigade as best they could. The whole central portion of the city was threatened by the burning mill, but all hands worked with such a will that its further spread was pre-vented.

Awful Experience.

While the storm was at its height the passenger train on the Chicago & Alion railway pulled out on the bridge from the Missouri side. It was on its way east. Engineer Scott had only proceeded a short distance when he realized the awful danger which threatened the train. The wind struck the coaches at first causing them to careen. At that time he was about half, way across. Overhead the poles were snapping and tumbling into the river, while large stones were slifting loose from their foundations and plainging into the water. Realizing that at any moment is train might be blown into the water or else the bridge be blown away. Scott put on a full head of steam in an effort to make the east side shore. The train had scarcely proceeded shore, The train had scarcely proceeded goof feet, and about the same distance from the shore, when an upper span of the bridge was blown away. Tons of huge granite blocks tumbled to the tracks where the loaded-with passenengers had been but a moment before. At about the same instant the wind struck the train, upsetting all the cars like playthings. Luckily no one was linured. The wrecked part of the bridge is just east of the big tower, near the Illinois shore, and extends east for about 300 feet. The entire upper portion, traversed by street cars and carriages, is buried in the debris. In some places cight feet.

From the debris of the burning St. Louis refrigerator warehouse several injured firemen were taken, and probably severaly more are still buried in the ruins. The large warehouse of the company burned to the ground. The other buildings were datanged by the tornalo. The losses will probably amount to over 30s hands, of whom over first are grider for the formato struck the building.

The poor house, at the extreme south-Alton railway pulled out on the bridge from the Missouri side. It was on its way east. Engineer Scott had only pro-ceeded a short distance when he real-

east of the city, suffered severely from the storm. The roof of the female building was torn off and flung yards away, large posts being twisted sawy from the walls. The tower was blown down, and crashed through the building down into the basement. There were eight columns supporting the roof, and the falling of these carried the floors of the building beneath them.

Incredible as it sounds, with 1,020 patients in the building, 750 of whom were insane, not a life was lost. The tinsane patients in their ward gave the attendants a great deal of trouble durings the spell of the flere wind. They could not be controlled, and filled the building with their shrieks and cries.

THF DEATH LIST.

THE DEATH LIST.

Names of Those who Perished, as Par as identified. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—Following

is a revised list of dead at St. Louis, so far as identified:

is a revised list of dead at St. Louis, so far as identified:

Henry Allen, Charles Archambult, Mrs. Ballman, James Dean, Fred. Benwell, A. J. Bergast, Louis Boeckman, John Burgess, Atkinnerts Butcher; Wallee C. Butler, George Ceel, Mrs. Claypole, Katle Claypole, Emma Chaney, child of Peter McGivens, Martin Craddy, Mrs. Crimp, Sophia Demonita, James Drenn, Annie Dugan, Joseph Dunn, Michael Dunn. T. A. Emans, employes of Lisgett & Myers, twenty persons; employees of Worden Cutter Company, twenty-five persons; Mrs. Charlotte Ender, Edna Grieske, Mrs. Clara Frieske, Sutter Frieske, Gustave Fulmer, — Gallagher, Julius Gaul, — Gibbons, Taylor Hallevan, D. Hassins, Mrs. Helix, Harvey Hess, John Henzell, Magsie Hickey, Isabelia Howe, George Hulbert, Thomas Irwin, Janitor St. Paul's church, Bertha Jarrobo, — Jones, an engineer, Silas Jones, G. W. Knabel, Henry Kehlins, Harry Killian, James Killian, Thomas Killian, William Killian, Andrew J. Leinkes and daughter, John Lohins, Mrs. Louis Fred. Machanheimer, Joseph Mayers, Robert Miller, Herman Milman, Malchi McDonald, Charles Nye, William Otteman, William Ottenad, August Ottentsmer, John Pandy, William Plachek, John Radfreyt, Charles Ribeek, Franceson Rodriguez, Mrs. Mamain, Malachi McDonald, Charles Ny-William Otteman, William Ottema, August Ottemas, John Rafferty Charles William Plachek, John Rafferty Charles Ribeck, Francesoa Rodriguez, Mrs. Ma-litda Rux. Tina Rux. Charles Schmidt. Charles Schwelbeman, Lewis F. Sime, Mrs. Spillman, Thaddeus J. Stepphens, Charles Tandy, unknown men, nine-teen, unknown women, nineteen; un-known children. Byet Mike Vilse, Wal-lace Weber, Fred. Wells, Serraner Wills, William Winckler, Gustnyte Wolman,

Dead in East St. Louis.

John Hayes, Will Hayes, all boarders at Trement House, estimated at 18; Myler Mitchell, William Mitchell, at bridge tower, six unidentified bodies, at electric railway station, two of whom are supposed to be William Sullivan and Wife; Mrs. John Reed, Patrick Desan and family of six; John Buchart, two boarders at Stacey's boarding house; Edward O' Brien, John Green, Ida Claddue, Mrs. Rosfe, Albert Volkman, Joacph Mitchell, John Sullivan, William Rickey, unknown man, on Collinsville avenue; son of Mrs. Ira Kent, Henry Winterman, Jacob Kobertz and sixteen unidentified bodies at Winslay Park.

EAST ST. LOUIS

The Worst Sufferer in Point of Patalities. The Town in Rains. EAST ST. LOUIS, Ills., May 28.—East

St. Louis is in ruins. The cyclone which literated block after block of business houses and dwellings and left behind in Its red trail of death scores of human beings buried beneath the walls of flattened buildings or crushed to death in the streets by the flying debris. The improvised morgues and hospitals are fairly choked with dead, some crushed and battered out of all human shape and through them flow a steady stream of hysterical women, grim-faced men

and through them how a steady attent
of hysterical women, grin-faced men
looking for their missing ones.

It is almost impossible to make accurate estimate of those killed. At the
various morgues and about 8t. Mary's
hospital there are fifty-six, six are in
the Big Four freight house ruins; how
many more there are scattered about
the city in private houses it is impossible to tell, but a conservative estimate
vould place the total number at at least
150. The scene is simply appailing.
From the river bank to the National
stock yards, a distance over a mile,
scarcely a building is left standing. The
greatest slaughter was done on the island, so-called. Here were located the
Vandalia freight houses and general
office, the river boats warehouse and
humble abodes of workingmen, nothing
is left standing there, the places
where formerly houses and freight depot
stood being literally swept by the fury
of the storm.

of the storm.

In the Valdalia general office alone there were from twenty to twenty-five tilled. The bodies of some of them are still buried beneath the broken rafters

still buried beneath the broken rafters and bricks.

The monetary loss cannot be estimated but it will run into the millions. The fiver front for a thousand yards is one great mass of wreekage; steamboats, ferryboats, transfers and tugs are piled up in an indiscriminate pile, some partly submerged, others high and dry on the shore. The very stone masonry on the east end of the Eads bridge was cut off clean with the ridiroad tracks while the approaches are twisted and wreeked, trains paneling over very slowly and carefully.

Every undertaking establishment in the place is an improvised morgue and the hospitals are full of injured. At St. Mary's there were probably sixty nations with some so seriously hurt that hey canot recover. One little sufferer of ten months lay there moaning and unconscious. She was picked up in front of her home without a stitch of clothing on her little body. She is injured internally and will die.

An Appeal for Help.

An Appeal for Help.

ST, LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—An appeal issued at midnight by the East St. Louis relief committee says that two hundred lives have been lost and the number of maimed and wounded we are unable as yet to estimate, but it will probably

as yet to estimate, but it will probably run into the thousands.

The amount of damage to property is yery great, and it is impossible at this time to ascertain, but it is safe to say that at least 600 families are rendered homeless. The circular appeals to the generosity of sister cities and other communities for help,

SOUND MONEY

Defeats Free Silver in the Prohib-Hion Convention.

SILVERITES ORGANIZE A BOLT

Along with the Female Suffragists, who were Ignored.

JAMES LEVERING IS NOMINATED

For President, but There is Auything but Harmony-A Split in the Party-Debate on the Platform was Bitter-Substitute Declaring for the Single Issue of Prohibition and Knocking Out Free Silver is Adopted-A Rump Convention Starts a New Party.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 28.-The Prohibition national convention to-day nominated the following ticket: For President-Joshua P. Levering, of

For Vice President-Hale Johnson, of Illinois.

The free sliver plank was rejected and
The free sliver planed upon the

PITTSBURGH, Pa, May 29.-It was 9:30 o'clock before the second day's session of the prohibition national convention was called to order. The at-tendance at that hour was light as many of the delegates had been laboring in committees until the early morningh ours.

When comparative quiet had been obtained, Rev. Gideon P. Macklen, of Ohio, offered prayer.

A resolution was then presented expressing sympathy for the sufferers of he St. Louis cyclone and it was adopted by a standing vote.

Mrs.Frances E. Beauchamp, of Lexington, Ky., presented a memorial from the W. C. T. U. adopted at the national convention in Baltimore last fail. The resolution reaffirmed allegiance to the Prohibition party as the only political party with courage to speak out boldly in favor of women suffrage and the total annihilation of the liquor

The Fight Begins.

The majority, or narrow gauge report, declared for prohibition and woman's suffrage, while the minority report favored free silver, besides taking in all the issues in which the western delegates believe. Ex-Governor St. John read the report and almost every sentence was applauded. He moved that the report be incorporated as a part of the majority report, and Homer Castle moved to lay the report on the table. The last motion was defeated by 492 to 319 and was a signal victory for the broad gaugers, or silver men.

the convention took a recess for dinner. When the convention re-assembled at 2:45 p.m., Mr. St. John announced that after a conference with Chairman Funk it had been decided to take up the money plank next. The minority resolutions favoring free coinage of silver was then read and the battle between the silver and gold men was inaugurated. The discussion was heated from the start and much feeling was manifested by both factions.

Free Silver Definited.

The entire afternoon session was giv-

Free Silver Defented.

The entire afternoon session was given to the discussion of the money plank. The arguments were spirited, but by rule of the convention, speakers were limited to ten minutes each. It developed that the fight was not so much one of gold vs. silver as it was the narrow gauge faction against the free silver advocates. Several speakers who opposed the plank expressed themselves as personally favorable to free colorings. Dr. Louis Banks, of New York, opened the debate with a speach against the palak, declaring that if it was adopted he would take no part in the campaign. Ex-Governor St. John spoke for the plank, declaring that he would vole for free silver, not only because he considered it right, but because his for the plank, declaring that he would vote for tree silver, not only because he considered it right, but because his constituents instructed him to. The debate contitued until nearly 6 o'clock, when a vote was finally reached, which resulted 287 for and 427 against the plank. The victory of the narrow gauge faction and the defeat of free silver were greeted with wild applause and it was some time before the convention was able to proceed with the consideration of the platform.

A Bir Auguste.

consideration of the platform.

A Big surprise.

The convention proceeded to a consideration of the plants of the majority report refering to Sabbath observance and against appropriations for sectarian schools. These were alopted, when the convention was thrown into confusion by the action of R. H. Patton, of Illinois, who presented a substitute for the entire platform as far as adopted. The new platform excluded everything but prohibition—even woman suffrage, and was the narrowest kind of a narrow guage deciaration. The vote on the silver plank had shown the strength of the narrows, but the broad guage people made a strong fight against the substitute. After a sharp debate, in which Mrs. Helen M. Gongar vainly attempted to save the woman suffrage glank, the substitute was adopted by a standing vote and the afternoon session closed in the wilderly. The broad guage people immediately

mfusion. The broad guage people immediately

held a caucus and there were threats of a bolt heard on every hand. Nearly every broad guage delegate was present at the caucus and there was talk of a bolt and forming a separate party. However, when the evening session opened, the broad guagers dere in their series.

at to work hard.

Mrs. S. A. Poole, of New York, reelved unanimous consent at this point
o present a resolution which provided
hat the right of suffrage should not be
abridged by sex. After a bitter fight it

A Rump Convention. The broad gauge element left the con

vention hall late to-night and organized

vention hall late to-night and organized a rump convention in another hall. Eleven state chairmen were among the botters and twenty-four states represented. They formed a new party.

Mr. Moore, of Nehraska, presided. Among the prominent botters are Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana; ex-Governor John P. St. John, R. S. Thompson, of Ohio, editor of the New Era; John Lloyd Thomas, of New York and L. B. Logan, of Ohio. The new party was named the National party.

The Nominees.

Joshua P. Levering, the Prohibition nominess for President, is a prominent

nominess for President, is a prominent coffee merchant, of Baltimore. He is

coffee merchant, of Baltimore. He is 55 years of age, reputed to be very wealthy and is president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He was formerly a Democrat, but has been connected with the Prohibition party since 1884, and has for some years past acted as vice chairman of the state executive committee. He ran on the Prohibition ticket last fall for governor, receiving the highest vote ever cast in the state for the party.

Hale Johnson, the nominee for vice President, is 49 years of age. He was born in Indiana and served through the war. He is a past comander in the G. A. R. and a colonel in the Veteran Legion. In 1881 he was delegate to the national Republican convention, but shortly after became a Prohibitionist, and has been prominent in its councils ever since.

HEROIC ACTS.

Two Notable Cases of Presence of Mind Save Many Lives. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—The pass-

engers on different boats related many acts of heroism performed by roustabouts. On the Libbie Conger, which was

acts of heroism performed by roustabouts. On the Libbic Conger, which was ground to pieces on the Illinois shore, was Captain Seaman, his wife and child, a little boy agod five. When the storm first appeared a negro took the child in his arms and plunged overboard, bearing the child safely through the belling waters to the Illinois shore. Captain Seaman rescued his wife.

Captain Pat Carmody's presence of mind rescued his wife.

Captain Pat Carmody's good in check, and it was lucky for them that he did so. Everybody was trying to get out and wanted to make a break for the south side of the stand was blown in all directions. Part of it landed on the natural bridge road and several bodies were burled beneath the debris. In the crush a number lost part of the bank rolls and "touris" had a scramble for the coin. Mrs. Charles Van Dusen, wife of the well-known jockey, was caught in the stampede and knocked down. She lost her pocket-book, containing \$110.

CYCLONE STRIKES WASHINGTON.

Houses Unroufed and Trees Uprooted in

Houses Unroofed and Trees Uprooted in the Capitol City.

WASHINGTON. May 28.—For the third time in ten days Washington has experienced a cyclone storm, and for twenty minutes this afternoon, the wind sweep the city and the rain beat down with a violence suggestive of the St. Louis horror.

With the newspaper stories of yesterday's torando fresh in mind, the audden sweep of the storm caused much suffering to nervous people. The wind came from the southwest at the beginning, about half past 3, and with rapidly increasing velocity swung round to the northwest and north and tore along, sweeping away roofs from a number of buildings, including the Lutheran memorial church, unpooting scores of trees all over the city and doing other injury. The wind acted like a genuine western cyclone in the white house grounds, cutting the trees and great limbs away in a clean but narrow path across the rear lawn.

At the capitol, the storm caused a

grounds, cutting the trees and great limbs away in a clean but narrow path across the rear lawn.

At the capitol, the storm caused a tomporary suspension of business. In the house members rushed through the Jobbles to the portices and watched the storm. Gavernor Dingley, of Maine, who temperarily occupied the chair, was for several minutes almost sole occupant of the house.

The temperature fell 3ll degrees in fifteen inhutes. The force of the wind for the first five minutes averaged sixty miles and hour, gradually increasing to seventy-one miles for the last five minutes the wind at the height of the storm suidenly swinging from southwest.

Niruck Mt. Vernon.

MT. VERNON, Ind., May 28.—A tor-ade struck the southern portion of his city at 10 o'clock last night wrecking nineteen buildings, numerous out-houses, trees, etc. The people escaped death or serious injury. The loss is great and a relief corps is now at work securing aid for the storm-stricken

For West Virgina, fair; westerly winds, For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; westerly winds, with less force. Local Temperature.

The temperature vesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Four-teenth and Market streets, was as fol-lows: